

 **ASSUMED TABLES**

- students(student\_id, name, city, marks, dept\_id)
- employees(emp\_id, emp\_name, salary, dept\_id, manager\_id)
- departments(dept\_id, dept\_name)
- orders(order\_id, customer\_id, amount)
- customers(customer\_id, customer\_name)

 **QUESTIONS (Q1–Q70)**

**Q1. Which query correctly finds department-wise employee count?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id, COUNT(*) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id, COUNT(emp_id) FROM employees;
```

C.

```
SELECT COUNT(*), dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY COUNT(*);
```

**Q2. Which query finds cities having average marks > 75?**

A.

```
SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) > 75;
```

B.

```
SELECT city FROM students WHERE AVG(marks) > 75;
```

C.

```
SELECT city, AVG(marks) FROM students GROUP BY city;
```

D.

```
SELECT city FROM students HAVING AVG(marks) > 75;
```

**Q3. Which query finds departments with more than 3 employees?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 3;
```

R

B.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) > 3;
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING COUNT(*) > 3;
```

**Q4. Which query finds highest salary per department?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id, MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

B.

```
SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_id, salary FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING MAX(salary);
```

**Q5. Which query finds duplicate cities in students table?**

A.

```
SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

B.

```
SELECT DISTINCT city FROM students;
```

C.

```
SELECT city FROM students;
```

D.

```
SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city;
```

**Q6. Which query finds total salary per department greater than 200000?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 200000;
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE SUM(salary) > 200000;
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING salary > 200000;
```

**Q7. Which query finds city-wise maximum marks sorted descending?**

A.

```
SELECT city, MAX(marks)
FROM students
GROUP BY city
ORDER BY MAX(marks) DESC;
```

B.

```
SELECT city, marks FROM students ORDER BY marks DESC;
```

C.

```
SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city ORDER BY marks DESC;
```

D.

```
SELECT MAX(marks) FROM students GROUP BY city;
```

**Q8. Which query finds departments having at least one employee with salary > 90000?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING MAX(salary) > 90000;
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE salary > 90000;
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING salary > 90000;
```

**Q9. Which query finds students count per city excluding NULL cities?**

A.

```
SELECT city, COUNT(*)  
FROM students  
WHERE city IS NOT NULL  
GROUP BY city;  
B.
```

```
SELECT city, COUNT(city) FROM students GROUP BY city;  
C.
```

```
SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city;  
D.
```

```
SELECT COUNT(city) FROM students;
```

**Q10. Which query finds departments where avg salary > company avg salary?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept_id  
HAVING AVG(salary) > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);  
B.
```

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE AVG(salary) > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM  
employees);  
C.
```

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;  
D.
```

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING AVG(salary);
```

**Q11. Which query finds employee name with department name?**

A.

```
SELECT e.emp_name, d.dept_name  
FROM employees e  
JOIN departments d ON e.dept_id = d.dept_id;  
B.
```

```
SELECT emp_name, dept_name FROM employees, departments;  
C.
```

```
SELECT e.emp_name, d.dept_name  
FROM employees e, departments d
```

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e.dept\_id = d.dept\_id;

D.

SELECT emp\_name, dept\_name FROM employees JOIN departments;

**Q12. Which query finds employees without department?**

A.

SELECT e.emp\_name

FROM employees e

LEFT JOIN departments d ON e.dept\_id = d.dept\_id

WHERE d.dept\_id IS NULL;

B.

SELECT emp\_name FROM employees WHERE dept\_id IS NULL;

C.

SELECT emp\_name FROM employees INNER JOIN departments;

D.

SELECT emp\_name FROM employees

WHERE dept\_id NOT IN (SELECT dept\_id FROM departments);

**Q13. Which query finds customers who never placed an order?**

A.

SELECT c.customer\_name

FROM customers c

LEFT JOIN orders o ON c.customer\_id = o.customer\_id

WHERE o.customer\_id IS NULL;

B.

SELECT customer\_name FROM customers

WHERE customer\_id NOT IN (SELECT customer\_id FROM orders);

C.

SELECT customer\_name FROM customers JOIN orders;

D.

SELECT customer\_name FROM customers WHERE EXISTS (SELECT \* FROM orders);

**Q14. Which query returns employees earning more than their manager?**

A.

```
SELECT e1.emp_name  
FROM employees e1  
JOIN employees e2 ON e1.manager_id = e2.emp_id  
WHERE e1.salary > e2.salary;
```

B.

```
SELECT emp_name FROM employees WHERE salary > manager_id;
```

C.

```
SELECT emp_name FROM employees e  
WHERE salary > (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE emp_id = e.manager_id);
```

D.

```
SELECT emp_name FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;
```

**Q15. Which query finds students scoring above overall average marks?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students  
WHERE marks > (SELECT AVG(marks) FROM students);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks > AVG(marks);
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY marks HAVING marks > AVG(marks);
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks >= ALL (SELECT marks FROM students);
```

**Q16. Which query finds second highest salary?**

A.

```
SELECT MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees);
```

B.

```
SELECT salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 1 OFFSET 1;
```

C.

```
SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 1,1;
```

D.

SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE salary = 2;

**Q17. Which query finds departments with no employees?**

A.

```
SELECT d.dept_name
FROM departments d
LEFT JOIN employees e ON d.dept_id = e.dept_id
WHERE e.emp_id IS NULL;
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_name FROM departments
WHERE dept_id NOT IN (SELECT dept_id FROM employees);
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_name FROM departments JOIN employees;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_name FROM departments WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM employees);
```

**Q18. Which query finds highest salary employee in each department using subquery?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE salary = (
  SELECT MAX(salary)
  FROM employees
  WHERE dept_id = e.dept_id
);
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id, MAX(salary) FROM employees;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees HAVING MAX(salary);
```

**Q19. Which query finds employees whose salary is greater than ALL employees of dept 10?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept_id = 10);
```

WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept\_id = 10);

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept\_id = 10);

C.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE dept\_id != 10;

D.

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE salary > (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept\_id = 10);

**Q20. Which query correctly uses correlated subquery?**

A.

SELECT \* FROM employees e

WHERE salary > (

SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE dept\_id = e.dept\_id

);

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);

C.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

D.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > AVG(salary);

### ◆ QUESTIONS (Q21–Q70)

**Q21. Which query finds employees working in departments 'IT' or 'HR'?**

A.

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE dept\_id IN (

SELECT dept\_id FROM departments WHERE dept\_name IN ('IT','HR')

);

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON e.dept\_id = d.dept\_id

WHERE d.dept\_name IN ('IT','HR');

WHERE dept\_name IN ('IT', 'HR');

C.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE dept\_name IN ('IT','HR');

D.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

**Q22. Which query finds departments having at least one employee?**

A.

SELECT dept\_id FROM departments  
WHERE dept\_id IN (SELECT dept\_id FROM employees);

B.

SELECT dept\_id FROM departments  
WHERE EXISTS (  
SELECT 1 FROM employees WHERE employees.dept\_id = departments.dept\_id  
);

C.

SELECT dept\_id FROM departments LEFT JOIN employees;

D.

SELECT dept\_id FROM departments;

**Q23. Which query finds employees whose salary is greater than average salary of their own department?**

A.

SELECT \* FROM employees e  
WHERE salary > (  
SELECT AVG(salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE dept\_id = e.dept\_id  
);

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees  
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);

C.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id HAVING salary > AVG(salary);

D.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > AVG(salary);

**Q24. Which query finds customers who placed more than one order?**

A.

```
SELECT customer_id  
FROM orders  
GROUP BY customer_id  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

B.

```
SELECT customer_id FROM orders WHERE COUNT(*) > 1;
```

C.

```
SELECT customer_id FROM orders GROUP BY order_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT DISTINCT customer_id FROM orders;
```

**Q25. Which query finds department-wise total salary?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id, salary FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

C.

```
SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING SUM(salary);
```

**Q26. Which query finds employees who are managers?**

A.

```
SELECT emp_id FROM employees  
WHERE emp_id IN (SELECT manager_id FROM employees);
```

B.

```
SELECT DISTINCT manager_id FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NOT NULL;
```

C.

```
SELECT emp_name FROM employees WHERE manager_id = emp_id;
```

–

D.

```
SELECT emp_name FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;
```

**Q27. Which query finds employees not managing anyone?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees  
WHERE emp_id NOT IN (SELECT manager_id FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NOT  
NULL);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees  
WHERE emp_id IN (SELECT manager_id FROM employees);
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NULL;
```

**Q28. Which query finds students from cities having average marks below 60?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students  
WHERE city IN (  
    SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) < 60  
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE AVG(marks) < 60;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) < 60;
```

D.

```
SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) < 60;
```

**Q29. Which query finds students who scored the maximum marks?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students  
WHERE marks = (SELECT MAX(marks) FROM students);
```

B.

SELECT \* FROM students ORDER BY marks DESC LIMIT 1;  
C.

SELECT \* FROM students GROUP BY marks HAVING MAX(marks);  
D.

SELECT \* FROM students WHERE marks >= ALL (SELECT marks FROM students);

**Q30. Which query finds department having highest total salary?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept_id  
ORDER BY SUM(salary) DESC  
LIMIT 1;
```

B.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees WHERE salary = MAX(salary);  
C.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;  
D.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees HAVING SUM(salary);

**Q31. Which query finds employees whose department does not exist in departments table?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees  
WHERE dept_id NOT IN (SELECT dept_id FROM departments);  
B.
```

```
SELECT * FROM employees e  
LEFT JOIN departments d ON e.dept_id = d.dept_id  
WHERE d.dept_id IS NULL;  
C.
```

SELECT \* FROM employees JOIN departments;  
D.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE dept\_id IS NULL;

**Q32. Which query finds customers who placed at least one order?**

A.

```
SELECT customer_name FROM customers  
WHERE customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM orders);
```

B.

```
SELECT customer_name FROM customers  
WHERE EXISTS (  
    SELECT 1 FROM orders WHERE orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id  
);
```

C.

```
SELECT customer_name FROM customers LEFT JOIN orders;
```

D.

```
SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_id = (SELECT customer_id  
FROM orders);
```

**Q33. Which query finds employees with same salary as someone else?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e1  
WHERE salary IN (  
    SELECT salary FROM employees e2 WHERE e2.emp_id <> e1.emp_id  
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY salary HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE DISTINCT salary;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary = salary;
```

**Q34. Which query finds city-wise student count sorted descending?**

A.

```
SELECT city, COUNT(*) FROM students GROUP BY city ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC;
```

B.

```
SELECT city FROM students ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC;
```

C.

SELECT city, COUNT(city) FROM students GROUP BY city ORDER BY COUNT(city) DESC;  
D.

SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city;

**Q35. Which query finds employees whose salary is above company average?**

A.

SELECT \* FROM employees  
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > AVG(salary);

C.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id HAVING salary > AVG(salary);

D.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary >= ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);

**Q36. Which query finds departments with exactly one employee?**

A.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id HAVING COUNT(\*) = 1;

B.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees WHERE COUNT(\*) = 1;

C.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

D.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees HAVING COUNT(emp\_id) = 1;

**Q37. Which query finds employees who do not have a manager?**

A.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE manager\_id IS NULL;

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE manager\_id NOT IN (SELECT emp\_id FROM employees);

C.

SELECT \* FROM employees JOIN employees;  
D.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY manager\_id;

**Q38. Which query finds highest salary employee per department using JOIN?**

A.

```
SELECT e.*  
FROM employees e  
JOIN (  
  SELECT dept_id, MAX(salary) sal  
  FROM employees  
  GROUP BY dept_id  
) t ON e.dept_id = t.dept_id AND e.salary = t.sal;
```

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

C.

SELECT dept\_id, MAX(salary) FROM employees;

D.

SELECT \* FROM employees HAVING MAX(salary);

**Q39. Which query finds students who belong to departments that exist?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students  
WHERE dept_id IN (SELECT dept_id FROM departments);
```

B.

SELECT \* FROM students WHERE dept\_id = (SELECT dept\_id FROM departments);

C.

SELECT \* FROM students JOIN departments;

D.

SELECT \* FROM students WHERE EXISTS (SELECT \* FROM departments);

**Q40. Which query finds departments having no students?**

A.

SELECT d.dept\_id

FROM departments d  
LEFT JOIN students s ON d.dept\_id = s.dept\_id  
WHERE s.dept\_id IS NULL;  
B.

SELECT dept\_id FROM departments WHERE dept\_id NOT IN (SELECT dept\_id FROM students);  
C.

SELECT dept\_id FROM departments JOIN students;  
D.

SELECT dept\_id FROM departments WHERE EXISTS (SELECT \* FROM students);

**Q41. Which query finds employees earning the same salary as their manager?**

A.

SELECT e1.\*  
FROM employees e1  
JOIN employees e2 ON e1.manager\_id = e2.emp\_id  
WHERE e1.salary = e2.salary;  
B.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = manager\_id;  
C.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY manager\_id;  
D.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees);

**Q42. Which query finds students who scored less than ALL students from Delhi?**

A.

SELECT \* FROM students  
WHERE marks < ALL (SELECT marks FROM students WHERE city = 'Delhi');  
B.

SELECT \* FROM students WHERE marks < ANY (SELECT marks FROM students WHERE city = 'Delhi');  
C.

SELECT \* FROM students WHERE city <> 'Delhi';  
D.

SELECT \* FROM students WHERE marks < (SELECT marks FROM students WHERE city='Delhi');

**Q43. Which query finds employees whose department has more than 5 employees?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE dept_id IN (
  SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 5
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 5;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) > 5;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees;
```

**Q44. Which query finds average salary of departments having more than 3 employees?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id, AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 3;
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) > 3;
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_id, AVG(salary) FROM employees;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING AVG(salary);
```

**Q45. Which query finds customers with highest order amount?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM orders
WHERE amount = (SELECT MAX(amount) FROM orders);
```

B.

SELECT \* FROM orders ORDER BY amount DESC LIMIT 1;

C.

SELECT \* FROM orders GROUP BY customer\_id;

D.

SELECT \* FROM orders WHERE amount >= ALL (SELECT amount FROM orders);

**Q46. Which query finds departments where no employee earns more than 80000?**

A.

SELECT dept\_id  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id  
HAVING MAX(salary) <= 80000;

B.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees WHERE salary <= 80000;

C.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees HAVING salary <= 80000;

D.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

**Q47. Which query finds employees whose salary is lower than at least one employee of dept 20?**

A.

SELECT \* FROM employees  
WHERE salary < ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept\_id = 20);

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees  
WHERE salary < ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept\_id = 20);

C.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE dept\_id <> 20;

D.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary < (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept\_id = 20);

**O48. Which query finds employees working in the same department as employee 'Amit'?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE dept_id = (
  SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE emp_name = 'Amit'
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE emp_name = 'Amit';
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id IN ('Amit');
```

**Q49. Which query finds students whose marks are greater than all students of cities having avg marks < 60?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students
WHERE marks > ALL (
  SELECT marks FROM students
  WHERE city IN (
    SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) < 60
  )
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks > 60;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) < 60;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE city NOT IN ('<60');
```

**Q50. Which query finds employees whose salary is equal to department average salary?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE salary = (
  SELECT AVG(salary)
  FROM employees
```

WHERE dept\_id = e.dept\_id

);

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = AVG(salary);

C.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id HAVING salary = AVG(salary);

D.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary IN (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id);

**Q51. Which query finds employees working in departments having no manager?**

A.

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE dept\_id IN (

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees WHERE manager\_id IS NULL

);

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE manager\_id IS NULL;

C.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

D.

SELECT \* FROM employees JOIN departments;

**Q52. Which query finds customers who placed orders worth more than 50000 in total?**

A.

SELECT customer\_id

FROM orders

GROUP BY customer\_id

HAVING SUM(amount) > 50000;

B.

SELECT customer\_id FROM orders WHERE SUM(amount) > 50000;

C.

SELECT customer\_id FROM orders GROUP BY customer\_id;

D.

SELECT customer\_id FROM orders HAVING amount > 50000;

**Q53. Which query finds employees whose salary appears only once in table?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary IN (
  SELECT salary FROM employees GROUP BY salary HAVING COUNT(*) = 1
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY salary HAVING COUNT(*) = 1;
```

C.

```
SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary = salary;
```

**Q54. Which query finds departments having employees with same salary?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id, salary
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE salary = salary;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY salary;
```

**Q55. Which query finds employees who are the only employee in their department?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE dept_id IN (
  SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 1
);
```

R

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 1;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) = 1;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id IS NULL;
```

**Q56. Which query finds students having same marks as someone else?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students s1  
WHERE marks IN (  
    SELECT marks FROM students s2 WHERE s2.student_id <> s1.student_id  
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY marks HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

C.

```
SELECT DISTINCT marks FROM students;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks = marks;
```

**Q57. Which query finds employees earning less than department average?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e  
WHERE salary < (  
    SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees WHERE dept_id = e.dept_id  
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary < AVG(salary);
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING salary < AVG(salary);
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary <= ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);
```

**Q58. Which query finds departments where all employees earn more than 40000?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept_id  
HAVING MIN(salary) > 40000;
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE salary > 40000;
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING salary > 40000;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

**Q59. Which query finds employees whose department has exactly 2 employees?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees  
WHERE dept_id IN (  
    SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 2  
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 2;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) = 2;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees;
```

**Q60. Which query finds students belonging to department with highest average marks?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students  
WHERE dept_id = (  
    SELECT dept_id  
    FROM students  
    GROUP BY dept_id  
    ORDER BY AVG(marks) DESC  
    LIMIT 1  
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks = MAX(marks);
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE dept_id IN ('MAX');
```

**Q61. Which query finds employees whose salary is among top 3 salaries?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees  
WHERE salary IN (  
    SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 3  
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 3;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY salary;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary >= ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);
```

**Q62. Which query finds departments with average salary between 50000 and 80000?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept_id  
HAVING AVG(salary) BETWEEN 50000 AND 80000;
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE AVG(salary) BETWEEN 50000 AND 80000;
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 80000;
```

**Q63. Which query finds employees who do not belong to any department in**

**Q63. Which query finds employees who do not belong to any department in departments table?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE dept_id NOT IN (SELECT dept_id FROM departments);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e
LEFT JOIN departments d ON e.dept_id = d.dept_id
WHERE d.dept_id IS NULL;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees JOIN departments;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id IS NULL;
```

**Q64. Which query finds students scoring below department average?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students s
WHERE marks < (
  SELECT AVG(marks) FROM students WHERE dept_id = s.dept_id
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks < AVG(marks);
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY dept_id HAVING marks < AVG(marks);
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks <= ALL (SELECT marks FROM students);
```

**Q65. Which query finds departments where total salary is maximum?**

A.

```
SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING SUM(salary) = (
  SELECT MAX(total_sal)
FROM (
  SELECT SUM(salary) total_sal
```

```
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept_id  
) t  
);  
B.
```

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees WHERE salary = MAX(salary);  
C.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;  
D.

SELECT dept\_id FROM employees HAVING SUM(salary);

**Q66. Which query finds employees who earn the minimum salary in their department?**

A.  
  
SELECT \* FROM employees e  
WHERE salary = (  
SELECT MIN(salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE dept\_id = e.dept\_id  
);  
B.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = MIN(salary);  
C.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id HAVING MIN(salary);  
D.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary <= ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);

**Q67. Which query finds customers who placed exactly one order?**

A.  
  
SELECT customer\_id  
FROM orders  
GROUP BY customer\_id  
HAVING COUNT(\*) = 1;  
B.

SELECT customer\_id FROM orders WHERE COUNT(\*) = 1;  
C.

SELECT DISTINCT customer\_id FROM orders;

D.

SELECT customer\_id FROM orders GROUP BY order\_id;

**Q68. Which query finds employees who share department with their manager?**

A.

```
SELECT e1.*  
FROM employees e1  
JOIN employees e2 ON e1.manager_id = e2.emp_id  
WHERE e1.dept_id = e2.dept_id;
```

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE manager\_id = dept\_id;

C.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY manager\_id;

D.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE dept\_id = manager\_id;

**Q69. Which query finds students belonging to cities having maximum average marks?**

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students  
WHERE city IN (  
  SELECT city  
  FROM students  
  GROUP BY city  
  HAVING AVG(marks) = (  
    SELECT MAX(avg_marks)  
    FROM (  
      SELECT AVG(marks) avg_marks  
      FROM students  
      GROUP BY city  
    ) t  
  )  
);
```

B.

SELECT \* FROM students WHERE marks = MAX(marks);

C.

SELECT \* FROM students GROUP BY city;  
D.

SELECT \* FROM students WHERE city = 'MAX';

**Q70. Which query finds employees who earn more than at least one employee from every department?**

A.

SELECT \* FROM employees e  
WHERE salary > ANY (  
    SELECT salary FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id  
);

B.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);  
C.

SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;  
D.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT salary FROM employees);